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# Virginia Gazette

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

## FOR SALE,
## RECHERCHES
*SUR LES*
## ETATS UNIS;

By a citizen of VIRGINIA,

Supposed to be *PHILIP MAZZIE*, Esquire;

In four parts, contained in three volumes octavo,

NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.

THIS work deserves the notice of every Virginian who is solicitous to see the errors of Mably and Raynal, which injure the American name opposed with success; and is anxious to read an interesting account of the origin and progress of the United States, in a short compass Although it is written in the French language, it will repay the reader for his trouble

The three volumes may be had of THOMAS BREND bookbinder and stationer, at the price of eighteen shillings.

Richmond. September 9.

*The SUBSCRIBER*
## Having taken the TAVERN,
In the town of MANCHESTER,
Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,
Proposes opening it on the first day of October.

HE flatters himself from the knowledge which he has obtained in the business, to give the greatest satisfaction to those gentlemen who may please to honour him with their company. He has good stables, and the best of forage for horses. and the greatest care and attention shall be paid to them.

## The TAVERN I at present
occupy in Powhatan county, will be continued under the management of Mr SAMUEL MARSHALL, who engages to keep it as well furnished as it is at present; where travellers may be furnished as formerly, and on the same terms.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

## HORSES taken in by the day, week, or Month,
*By PETER LEATH, Manchester.*

FROM the flattering prospects of the crops this season, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with good stables to accommodate 20 or 30 horses; and proposes furnishing them with green and dry food as long as the season will permit. at the following prices to wit: (commencing the first of October) By the day 2/ and by the month £ 2 5. Those gentlemen who favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest care shall be taken of their horses but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. He is also provided with good liquors of different kinds, lower than tavern charges in common

MANCHESTER, September 6, 1788.

## For Sale,
## A Tract of LAND,
In the county of FREDERICK,

CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not superior, to any of the same quantity in that county. A part of the land being leased for the term of seven years; I will sell such as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaser or purchasers, which may be divided to suit them, but not less. Cash, or its equivalent in military certificates of the state of Virginia, will be required for one half of the purchase, and bond with security for the balance

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.

A GREAT coldness is perceived between the Ministry and the Baliff of Venice. The former, they say, has good reasons to be displeased with the Republic, whose conduct in the present circumstances is more than equivocal. The Pacha of Croja has informed this Court of the ease with which the Venetian commanders suffer many Austrian officers to transport themselves from Trieste to Scutari with ammunition for the rebels of Montenegro, which joined to the departure of the Russian ships from the Adriatic Gulph has greatly displeased his Highness and the Divan. The Baliff says publickly, that all this is in consequence of the system of neutrality that the Republic have adopted, and that the Porte may send ammunition and troops through the Venetian territory if they please, and the Senate will grant them passports as they have done to the Austrians and Russians, if they have not the plague amongst them. But the Ottoman Minister thinks this neutrality upon a footing contrary to their interests, whilst it visibly favours their enemies

## HAGUE, July 16.

THE Count de St. Priest has left the Hague and gone to drink the waters of Contrexeville in Lorraine, where he intends staying six weeks; before his departure he delivered the President of the States General the following

### MEMORIAL *in the name of the* FRENCH KING.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

"Having transmitted to the King the resolution which your High Mightinesses sent to his undersigned Ambassador on the 30th ultimo. His Majesty cannot see without surprize, "That your High Mightinesses have thought it a mark of moderation in not complaining yourselves of what passed before the house of his Ambassador, and that you abstained therefrom out of regard to the character of the undersigned, which you found more or less included therein" Without doubt, your High Mightinesses did not think, that this vague and tardy exculpation, void of proofs, did not result from the contents of two memorials, cited by your High Mightinesses, the undersigned having only been mentioned in the absurd answer, assumed by a single testimony against one of his people acting by the orders of his master, leads the King to think that his Ambassador has compromised his character, and is wanting in the first of his duties, in troubling either directly or indirectly, the public tranquility.

"In consequence thereof the undersigned has received the express orders of the King his master, to bring the question to its true state Your High Mightinesses have received on his part complaints founded on facts concerning the tumultuous assembly which took place before his house. He has demanded the guilty may be punished. This demand, however simple, and however just it is, has been eluded by your High Mightinesses under the pretext of the impossibility to punish, because it was impossible to find the guilty. However, it is repugnant to all probability, that these riots were without an object, or without instigators.

"It is on the examination of these different points, and after an impartial information taken in a legal form that his Majesty was flattered your High Mightinesses would pronounce the satisfaction that was claimed in his name

"The King, High and Mighty Lords, renews his demands in this respect His Majesty is led to this step with more confidence, in being pleased to trust to the assurances that your High Mightinesses have given of your pure sentiments and regard for strict justice —And further, the undersigned Ambassador has orders to declare anew, that as soon as your High Mightinesses have given the King his master satisfaction on the article of the assembling of the mob, his Majesty will make it a scrupulous duty to grant your High Mightinesses all which may be found due, on account of the facts imputed to the Chasseur of the undersigned.

LE COUNT DE ST. PRIEST.

At the Hague, July 16, 1788.

## VIENNA, July 5.

LETTERS from the Prince de Cobourg of the 28th of June mention, that the Russian army under the command of General Soltikow had actually passed the river Dniester on that day, and was expected to join the Austrian army on the 30th.

According to some we learn, that the Turks have finished their bridge over the Danube, near Cladova, and that three of their corps, of 20,000 men, each of whom are Spahis have passed the river —They reckon that the Ottoman troops, when encamped against the Emperor, will form an army of 150,000 men, and according to the last list our troops in Transylvania amount to 22 300 men, in the Bannat to 12,800, and to 103 300 near Semlin.

## BERLIN, July 8.

THE King of Prussia has appointed Monsieur de Woellner Minister of State, and given him the direction of the Ecclesiastic Department.

His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Prussia arrived here yesterday evening in perfect health from his tour to Holland.

## STOCKHOLM, June 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the appearances and preparations for war, the trade with Russia goes on as usual

July 5. We have just received accounts that the King is safe arrived in Finland.

## VENICE, June 7.

BY the last accounts from Dalmatia, we learn, that a number of vessels have arrived at Buda with a great quantity of Austrian soldiers destined for Montenegro

The Pacha of Negropont's squadron is ordered to return from Coron, in the Morea, to Constantinople, to be repaired. We are ignorant of the true place of its destination.

The Procurator Emo has informed the Senate that he has bestowed the administration of Corfu, which island he is going to quit, on the new Proveditor Fallier He adds, that he has strictly examined all the places belonging to the Republic, and will answer for their safety, if to the reinforcement of a xebeck, a frigate, and two galleys, they add eight gun-boats, and three large frigates, which we are assured will be ready in three months.

The works in the Arsenal are going on with greater activity than usual.

## ROME, June 28.

AT Scandigia, about 30 miles from this city, the Governour of the place has been murdered with circumstances of horrid barbarity A wretch who had been brought before the Governour for some trifling offence desired to see the warrant on which he had been thus charged before him. which, in justice, could not, it must be confessed, denied him At first, however, the Governour refused him; but at length, while handing it over to him, the culprit drew a stiletto from his bosom, and cut his throat. In the confusion the villian effected his escape, and has as yet baffled every pursuit.

## MADRID, June 29.

FROM Feuentedel Maistre we hear of a dreadful storm that happened there the 8th inst which was attended with infinite damage to the fruits of the earth. A vast quantity of cattle was destroyed by it, and not a few persons lost their lives. For some hours before a total darkness took place, from which the wretched inhabitants could not help foreseeing the calamity that was about to befal them.

The storm was accompanied with hail, lightning, and incredible claps of thunder The tower of the Nunnery La Conception is in a great measure destroyed by it, nor have the walls of that ancient fabric escaped without much damage. An accident nearly similar has happened at Milan.

## PARIS, July 17.

THE King's answer to the remonstrances of the Clergy is very satisfactory; it promises, as soon as convenience will admit, a revival of the Convocation of the States General, a circumstance that diffuses general joy. The antiministerial party, however, are of opinion that this much wished-for event will not take place these three years.

## FRANCKFORT, June 21.

WE are assured that a considerable body of Turks have entered the Bannat, and burnt many villages.

Prince Lichtenstein's army, in Crotia, has been strongly entrenched for some time, that General having been obliged to detach part of it to reinforce the one on the frontiers.

According to some papers, the Poles on the frontiers have quitted the French dress for that of their own country, the Turks having declared that if they enter the territory of the Republic they will hurt no one clothed in the Polish manner.

## LONDON, *July* 10.

THE following paſſages are ſelected from a letter, dated Berlin, June 27:—The Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this court, Count Romanzow, received a meſſenger the day before yeſterday from Peterſburgh; the contents of the diſpatches muſt have been of a very peculiar nature, becauſe the Count has delivered a memorial to our miniſtry, deſiring—"That our monarch would prevent the King of Sweden from purſuing his warlke preparations againſt Ruſſia, and cauſe him to receive patific propoſitions, or to incline him ſo to do; otherwiſe her Imperial Majeſty would look on the meaſures taken by Sweden as nurtured and aſſiſted by Pruſſia, which her Imperial Majeſty ſhould know how to reſent, &c." This very haughty language has given much umbrage;—however the Ruſſian Miniſter is packing up his all, and himſelf is gone a ſmall diſtance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without taking leave.

"The anſwer given to this very extraordinary memorial ran thus—That his majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, had no controul or command over his Majeſty of Sweden as a Sovereign; as to his own part, he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was reſolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the preſent troubles in Europe, &c.

The Ruſſian miniſter, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, remonſtrated by a ſhort note, threatening that he would leave the kingdom, to which his Majeſty gave no anſwer at all."

It is ſaid that the Dey of Algiers has declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and that a ſtout fleet had lately ſailed from that port, manned with crews of deſperate fellows. It is alſo ſaid, that the evening before the armament weighed anchor, the Dey ſent for the Chef d'Eſcadre, with the reſt of the principal officers, when he propoſed a reward of 2000 ſequins to the firſt that ſhould bring and lay at his feet the head of the Engliſh rebel, Paul Jones.

A report is current in this city, that a merchant, in a very extenſive line of buſineſs, has committed a forgery on the Bank, to an extraordinary amount

July 12. The Empreſs of Ruſſia we learn, by raiſing Admiral Greig to the rank of a Count has occaſioned, by his influence, the agreement lately entered into by the Britiſh officers to be much weakened, as many of them have returned to their own ſhips—ſome of them, however, ſtill hold out, and have lately preſented a reſpectful memorial to the Empreſs which ſhe received without ſhewing any marks of diſpleaſure.

July 15. It is the intention of government, that the Parliament ſhall meet again early in November next, for the purpoſe of recommencing the trial of Mr Haſtings, and diſpatching other public buſineſs of importance.

The court of Spain has come to a reſolution of tolerating to a certain degree, every Chriſtian ſect, that admits of the myſtery of the Holy Trinity and the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, as contained in the Creed of the Apoſtles; and it was expected that on the 25th of July, being the feſtival of St James, a pragmatic ſanction for the purpoſe would be iſſued out at the caſtle of Ildefenſo.

A letter from Havre de Grace, by the laſt mail, ſays, "We are all at preſent in the utmoſt confuſion here Two regiments this morning laid down their arms, when the magiſtrates interfered, and a great ſcuffle enſued, by which the chief magiſtrate, and ſeven men were killed on the ſpot Where this will end no body knows. At Bretagne they are equally riotous, inſomuch that many of the inhabitants have left the town."

There is no news worth noticing from the Imperial army, which was ſtill on the defenſive when the laſt accounts came away dated the 19th of June.

The Turkiſh garriſon at Dubiza keep up a continual fire on the Auſtrian camp, and on the 16th of June, one of their balls falling on a waggon loaded with powder, it blew up, and killed almoſt all the Auſtrians who eſcorted it.

The French King has ſummoned the firſt and ſecond Preſidents of all his Parliaments, to meet him at Verſailles on the 4th of Auguſt.

July 17. A meeting of the Bank directors and monied men in the city was held on Monday laſt to conſider of means to prevent the further inconveniences of the late very numerous bankruptcies, and to eſtabliſh credit on a baſis not to be eaſily ſhaken in future. The ſcheme has been laid before the treaſury board

Monday died at Parke's lodging houſe, Mrs. Williams, a widow lady, aged 67. What is extraordinary, ſhe has left Parke upwards of 8000l. in eſtates in Hampſhire. Parke was late a quarter maſter in the 30th regiment of foot, and unknown to the above lady till within a few weeks ago, that ſhe went to board at his houſe.

Extract of a letter from Shrewſbury, July 9.

"Juſt as the chimes had done going this morning at four 4 o'clock, near the whole of St. Chadd's church fell, that is from the gable end near Chadd's hill to the communion table. The organ is beat to pieces, which coſt 500l. Only part of the tower is ſtanding, and that expected to fall every minute; the ten bells are buried in the ruins Providentially no lives were loſt, as it happened ſo early in the morning. The church was not 2 minutes in falling."

A letter from an Iriſh clergyman in the univerſity of Zamora, in Spain, mentions, that on the 18th of June, between four and five in the morning, a moſt alarming and ſingular phænomenon appeared in the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the Heavens. Two large globes of fire, ſeemingly about the bulk of a Briſtol barrel, were ſeen to move horizontally for a few minutes at the height of ſeven or eight degrees from the ſurface of the earth. They then approached and daſhed violently againſt each other, till ſome kind of centrifugal force ſeparated them, after which they ſteered different courſes; one moving eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and the other weſt and by north As many perſons were then up in the town, numbers repaired to an adjacent hill for the advantage of proſpect. The meteors proceeded ſlowly in their courſe, for about twenty minutes, when that in the ſouth-eaſt quarter burſt with a crack that might be heard at ten miles diſtance The other continued gradually deſcending till it was loſt to ſight by getting the perceivable horizon.

There were two different reports, towards Tueſday evening, and both ſeemingly from good authority, of an action between the Grand Imperial and Turkiſh armies. They differed, however, as to the event of the combat. The one, which came through the channel of oppoſition, ſaid, that the Emperor had totally defeated the Vizier in a pitched battle; but the other, which is the government account of the matter, ſtates, that the Turks were only repulſed in a ſlight attempt on the Auſtrian trenches, without any great loſs on either ſide The latter is the moſt probable, as it is ſaid to be founded on direct official intelligence. A ſhort time muſt determine the fact.

Official diſpatches were on Monday laſt received from the Duke of Dorſet in Paris. They ſtate, that the French diſpatches from India mentioned an expedition which the Governour of Pondicherry was undertaking againſt Trincomale, in conſequence of a ſloop that was diſpatched in November laſt, with the information of the probable rupture between France and this country, and authoriſing the Governour of the French ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies to arm; that this armament was in conſequence preparing

The above is all the information yet received in France; but the moſt ſatisfactory part of the diſpatches ſent by our Ambaſſador there is, that the French government had given this notification, in caſe it ſhould turn out, that Trincomale was taken; the Engliſh Miniſtry might however, be aſſured, that the moſt ſpeedy and effectual ſteps had been taken to ſtop every warlike preparation in India, and that if any hoſtilities have been committed, the poſſeſſions ſhould be immediately reſtored, with every ſatisfaction of damages.

It was not until Thurſday, that any poſitive advices of the engagement between the Swedes and Ruſſians in the eaſt ſea were received. The fact was thus explained in a letter received by the Daniſh Ambaſſador from Copenhagen On the 22d of June, four Ruſſian ſail of the line, three of which were of 100 guns, and four frigates, on their paſſage from Cronſtadt to Copenhagen, fell in with the Swediſh ſquadron, and in paſſing they ſaluted each other. The firing was heard and ſeen at a diſtance by an Engliſh merchantman paſſing near at the time, who knowing of the intended rupture between the two nations, gave it out, there had been an engagement.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### FRIDAY, JULY 11.

The Lords met at an early hour and the ſlave-trade bill was read a third time without oppoſition, and paſſed It was ſent to the Commons and returned, and his Majeſty having taken his ſeat on the throne, was pleaſed to give his royal aſſent, and it paſſed into a law.

The King was then pleaſed to put a period to the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the preſent advanced ſeaſon of the year, and after the laborious attendance which the public buſineſs has required of you, I think it neceſſary to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament I cannot do this without expreſſing the ſatisfaction with which I have obſerved the uniform and diligent attention to the welfare of my people, which has appeared in all your proceedings

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons

"The chearfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, demand my particular acknowledgments It muſt afford you the greateſt ſatisfaction that you have been enabled, without any addition to the burthens of my people, to provide for the extraordinary exigencies of the laſt year in addition to the current demands of the public ſervice, and to the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I ſee with concern the continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, in which the Emperor has alſo taken a part. But the general ſtate of Europe, and the aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, afford me every reaſon to expect that my ſubjects will continue to enjoy the bleſſings of peace

"The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the King of Pruſſia, and thoſe with the States General of the United Provinces, which have already been communicated to you, are directed to the object, which I have uniformly in view, and they will, I truſt, be productive of the happieſt conſequences in promoting the ſecurity and welfare of my dominions, and in contributing to the great tranquility of Europe."

The Lord Chancellor then, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Thurſday the 25th of September next, to be then holden

July 26. The preſent Grand Vizier is allowed to be a man of great knowledge in tactics; he is alſo allowed to be a good diſciplinarian, and a man of humanity; he gives the greateſt encouragement to Europeans; he has introduced many improvements among the troops, and amongſt the reſt, and which is not the leaſt cleanlineſs; and he has evinced his humane diſpoſition by the general orders he has given for the humane treatment of priſoners. In the whole he has been of great ſervice to the Turks, by reforming their troops, which now have ſomewhat the appearance of an army, but which of late years deſerved only the title of banditti.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has cauſed the ſuperb palace of Medicis, at Rome, to be ſold. It was built by his predeceſſors in the Grand Duchy, of the family of Medicis, whoſe name it bore, and who always maintained it with great ſplendour, for the uſe of their Ambaſſadors, or of ſuch of the family as ſhould be Cardinals. However his Royal Highneſs has not diſpoſed of the obeliſk of oriental granite and the great porphyry baſon, or fountain, which adorned this palace Theſe ſuperb and valuable curioſities are deſtined by his Highneſs for the ornament of his palace at Florence, to which city they are to be ſent with all convenient diſpatch.

A Turkiſh gentleman of conſiderable wealth, now reſiding in London, has, we hear, conſented to beſtow a conſiderable ſhare of his fortune, on the erection of a moſque, for the purpoſe of collecting the ſcattered Muſſulmen about town, and confirming them in the principles of their religion.

An unfortunate Mahometan, who has travelled much, is poſſeſſed of great learning, and came to England for the purpoſe of improving his mind in the knowledge of our manners, arts, and ſciences, but was ruined by a gang of gentleman ſharpers, is to be appointed Iman, and an annual ſtipend is to be ſettled on him by the founder of the moſque, as his other brethren now living in this country are too poor to join in ſuch an undertaking

The gentleman who ſets this plan on foot means to petition government for their ſanction on the occaſion; and no doubt, as our tolerant principles allow ſynagogues to the Jews, his requeſt will not meet with a refuſal.

WHITEHALL, July 22. The King has been pleaſed to grant to the Right Honourable Richard Viſcount Howe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile and title of Baron Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, and Earl Howe, with remainder ſucceſſively of the ſaid Barony to his eldeſt daughter the Honourable Sophia Charlotte Curzon, wife of Penn Aſheton Curzon, Eſq; and his other daughters the Honourable Mary Juliana Howe, and the Right Honourable Catherine Louiſa Counteſs of Altamont, wife of the Right Honourable John Dennis Earl of Altamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the reſpective heirs male of their bodies ſucceſſively lawfully iſſuing.

## MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 15.

ON Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Hannah, William Van Deurſen, maſter, 27 days from Martinica, but laſt from St. Euſtatia. He informs that he was blown out of Martinico the 14th of Auguſt, in a heavy gale of wind The gale came on in the morning of the 14th, the wind at N. E with very heavy ſqualls of rain; at 11 A. M the wind backed to N. N. W. and began to blow freſh; at one P. M it blew a hard gale. Capt. Van Deurſen then went out of the road, being the ſecond veſſel out, a great ſea beginning to heave in. The wind then hauled to N and kept encreaſing, ſo that he could not ſhew any ſail, till 7 P. M. when it blew a violent hurricane. the wind veering from N. N. W. to N. E till 11 P. M. when it ſhifted ſuddenly to S. W and blowed with redoubled violence till one A. M when the gale broke. Capt. Van Deurſen then found himſelf ſo cloſe aboard the land that if the gale had continued half an hour longer he muſt have loſt his veſſel He then bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on Saturday the 16th. Between St. Kitts and St Euſtatia he fell in with the ſloop Dolphin, diſmaſted, Hiram Coffin, maſter belonging to Caſco Bay, having been upſet under Dominico in the hurricane, and loſt one man, and his decks all torn up; the maſter and one man came paſſengers with Capt. Van Deurſen. Arrived at St. Euſtatia on the 17th, ſloop ——, Iſrael Biſhop, maſter belonging to New Haven, blown out from Martinico, loſt one anchor, cable and long boat, under command of the mate. Captain Biſhop being left at Martinico. He informed Capt. Van Deurſen that when he left St. Pierres Road, the ſchooner ——, John Paddock, maſter, belonging to this port, and three other veſſels, belonging to the eaſtward; were drifted almoſt on ſhore he thinks the veſſels muſt have been loſt. Arrived alſo at St. Euſtatia, ſloop ——, Phillips, maſter; belonging to Boſton, blown out from Martinico, who on his paſſage down fell in with a ſhip and a brig diſmaſted.

The ſhipping at St. Euſtatia put to ſea, but had no very hard winds; but a very heavy ſea from the ſouthward heaving into the Road

On Sunday preceding the hurricane at Martinico, they had a light ſhock of an earthquake.

There was no account at St. Euſtatia of the damage done at the windward, when Captain Van Deurſen left there.

## PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

BY Captain Sever, who arrived at Boſton a few days ſince from Ruſſia, we learn, that the Semiramis of the north; the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions, diſcourſing or writing on the ſubjects of political affairs; from which circumſtance it is difficult to obtain any information of the ſituation of affairs between the Ruſſians and the Turks. Captain Sever ſpoke the Swediſh fleet, on their cruiſe; it conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller veſſels. But hoſtilities between the Swedes and Ruſſians have not yet been declared

At Edinburgh, in Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Adam Gib, Miniſter of the goſpel to the aſſociate congregation, departed this life on the 18th of June laſt aged 75 years. He was the oldeſt member of the aſſociate Synod, and a warm friend to the American Revolution. Few divines in the preſent age poſſeſs a greater ſhare of theological knowledge, or inherit more of the heroic ſpirit of the reformers, than he did The eulogium pronounced at the interment of Mr. JOHN KNOX, the Scots reformer, may with great propriety be applied to Mr. Gib. "Here lies a man that never feared the face of man."

The London General Advertiſer, of July 28, adviſes, That "the States General have recalled their envoy extraordinary to the American Congreſs, and will only have a reſident there in future;—in which laſt capacity the younger Mr. Van-Berkel replaces his father, who was envoy."

The ſame paper mentions, "General Conway, Governour of Pondicherry, in the Eaſt-Indies, at the head of 1000 French troops, had taken poſſeſſion of Trincomale, an important place belonging to the Dutch, without firing a gun."—[By the late treaty between his Britannic Majeſty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the former is bound to ſupport the latter, in caſe they are attacked]

For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is reſolved by the corporation of Providence College, that a particular part of the library-room ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of depoſiting the works of American Authors.

# RICHMOND, October 2.

ON Friday the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a party of armed men, conſiſting of thirty one, under the command of Captain John Fain, left Houlſton ſtation, on Nine Mile Creek, and croſſed the river Tenaſee, about 8 or 9 miles diſtant, in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Citico, lately abandoned by the Cherokees, the Indians ſuffered them to paſs the river unmoleſted, and, immediately, unperceived by our people, took poſſeſſion of the Ford they had croſſed, likewiſe another at a ſmall diſtance above; by this time ſome of our people were in the orchard, and ſome on the trees gathering fruit, when they were ſuddenly attacked by a body of the ſavages, on all quarters; this ſudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmoſt confuſion, ſo that every man, who did not immediately fall, endeavoured to make a retreat; but the ſavages being in poſſeſſion of the fording places, a number took the river, and whilſt endeavouring to eſcape, by ſwimming, ſeveral were killed and wounded; the latter were purſued, and moſt of them fell a ſacrifice to ſavage barbarity.

The following is a liſt of the unfortunate men killed and wounded: ——

KILLED.—John Fain, Captain, Caleb Jones, Joſeph Alexander, Van Piercefield, William Lang, Jonathan Dean, John Brannon, William Engliſh, John Mediock, Robert Huſton, George Matthews, Iſaac Anderſon, Charles Payne, Luther Johnſton, Hermon Gregg, George Buſy.

WOUNDED.—Eliſha Haddon, John Kirk, Thomas Boyen, —— Bullock.

We hear that in the proſecution of the voyage made by Capt. Read, to Canton, in China, that he fell in with two iſlands in the South Sea, which were not diſcovered by any of the great circum-navigators from Europe; one of which they have named MORRIS and the other ALLIANCE.

## ARRIVALS at NORFOLK.

Brig Mary, Mackie, London.
Amazon, Farland, Guadaloupe.
Eagle, Grimes, Cape Francois.
Jane, Watſon, Liverpool.
Sloop Cumberland, Bowen, New Jerſey.
Hannah, Roſs, Rhode-Iſland.

## CLEARANCES.

Brig General Elliott, Le Rucy, Oſtend.
Schooner Jean, Moſeley, Martinique.
Sloop Little Betſey, Miner, Philadelphia.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Endeavour, Timpſon, Charleſtown.

*From the New York Daily Advertiſer of* SEPTEMBER 19.

## HURRICANE at MARTINICO.

A GENTLEMAN who araived in town yeſterday from Martinico gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that iſland on the 14th of Auguſt laſt. As he was on the iſland at the time and a witneſs of the effects of the ſtorm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the loſſes and damages ſuſtained.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of Auguſt 14th, the wind being north eaſt, the clouds began to collect, the atmoſphere to darken, the wind to riſe, accompanied with heavy ſhowers, which are almoſt ſure preſages of a deſtructive hurricane. But at twelve the weather moderated and the ſea became much ſmoother, which conſiderably relieved the apprehenſions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance laſted not long: It ſeemed as if this ceſſation of the elements only ſerved for the purpoſe of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontrouled; for about 3 o'clock the wind ſhifted ſuddenly to the north, and blew with aſtoniſhing fury. The ſcene now began to be truly diſtreſſing. The ſhipping in the harbour got under way as ſoon as poſſible ſome by ſlipping others by parting their cables, except two, which were both caſt away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out were caſt away by ten o'clock in Fort Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that ſafe baſon the Carniſh, drove from their anchors, with the loſs of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St Pierre the ſecond and third day after the ſtorm, except ſeven, which it is ſuppoſed went to Point Petre: they had loſt all their cables, anchors, and boats. But thoſe that returned received no material damage, except the loſs of a boat, a cable, or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the weſtward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but inſtantly ſhifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with more than redoubled fury. The ſcene before being diſtreſſing, was now terrible in the extreme; the heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning; the rain poured down as if from ſluices; the wind raging as if it had been its laſt effort; and the earth trembling under its appalled inhabitants, from the ſhock of an earthquake.

About twelve o'clock the tempeſt abated, and the morning preſented ſuch a ſcene of devaſtation as was never remembered before. Not a ſingle veſſel could be perceived in the harbour of St Pierre: large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was eſtimated at three or four thouſand joes: very little of it was ſaved, as all the boats were either loſt or damaged; vaſt quantities of it was waſhed over the walls from the ſea, but was bruiſed and broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The ſtreets in the town were almoſt impaſſable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c that was blown from the roofs of houſes.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the iſland is nearly laid waſte. The town of Trinity is almoſt level with the ground——that part of the iſland from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is ſcarcely a houſe or tree ſtanding. A houſe 60 feet ſquare, and one ſtory high was carried off its foundation to the diſtance of one hundred yards. Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her eſcape, on perceiving the houſe was in motion, was carried by the ſtrength of the wind againſt a ſtone wall, by which melancholy accident ſhe had both her legs broken. The negro houſes that ſtood about 200 rods from the houſe, were entirely ſwept off, and 30 or 40 negroes loſt their lives. The reſt of the plantations ſuffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twiſted off cloſe to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought, entirely ruined.—The negro food is almoſt totally deſtroyed; ſuch as potatoes, yams, caſſida, plaintains &c. The planters ſay, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loſs of their negroes, canes, &c are far more conſiderable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that ſome meaſure might be taken to alleviate their ſufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the iſland to be opened for American produce, except thoſe articles heretofore prohibited, free from duty, only the iſland duty, which is one per cent. This had effect from the 20th of Auguſt laſt, and is to continue till the 1ſt of January, 1789.

Several eſtimates have been made of the loſſes ſuſtained, and the lives that were loſt by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there were between ſix and ſeven hundred lives loſt, black and white——and that the whole loſs in town and country, is 10,000,000 livres.

*From the Rev. Mr.* CUTLER's *account of Indigenos Vegetables.*

## SILK WEED.

BLOSSOMS reddiſh. Common by the road ſides, and in paſtures, in July. The ſeeds are contained in large pods, and are crowned with white down, extremely fine and ſoft, reſembling ſilk, which has occaſioned the name of Silkweed. It may be carded and ſpun into an even thread, which makes excellent wick yarn. The candles will burn equally free, and afford a clearer light than thoſe made of cotton wicks. They will not require ſo frequent ſnuffing, and the ſmoke of the ſnuff is leſs offenſive. The texture of the down is weak, but ſufficiently ſtrong for dipt candles. If greater ſtrength ſhould be neceſſary, a ſmall quantity of cotton wool may be mixed with the down. Large quantities may be eaſily collected, and the tallowchandlers might, doubtleſs, be ſupplied for leſs than half the price of cotton yarn.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* —— *The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg.* Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Smith, *Portſmouth.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg.* Mr. Robert Brough, *Hampton.*


## THE CURIOUS

*Are reſpectfully informed there is juſt brought to town, and to be ſeen at Mr. MARSHERSON's oppoſite the Courthouſe;*

A WILD BEAST CALLED

## A MOOSE.

This curious and extraordinary animal is thought to be the greateſt curioſity of any of the quadrupeds.

It is ſeventeen hands high, well proportioned, of a grayiſh colour, and trots remarkably ſwift. Thoſe which are trained to geer, will travel one hundred miles with eaſe in a day.

☞ *Price for grown perſons, One-Shilling each; children, Four Pence.*

Richmond, October 1, 1788.

## To be Sold,

*To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 18th of November next, on the premiſes, a valuable*

## Tract of LAND,

*Lying in Hanover county,*

ABOUT two miles below the meeting houſe, known by the name of Pole Greens, it is about 12 miles from Richmond. The terms of ſale are one fourth of the purchaſe money paid down, and for the balance twelve months credit will be allowed on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

JOHN BAILEY.

## Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a repeal of the act "*For incorporating the city of Richmond.*" (4w)

## HENRY HALEWOOD,

*Clock and Watch-Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the ſhop occupied by Meſſrs. WM & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he propoſes to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, and humbly ſolicits their encouragement and ſupport, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention of thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1 1788.


*At a meeting of the Preſident and Profeſſors of the College of* WILLIAM & MARY, *Auguſt* 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, that the Burſar be directed to give notice to the ſurveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that ſuits will moſt certainly be commenced againſt all who do not diſcharge their arrears before the firſt day of January, 789.


☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will ſettle on behalf of the Burſar with the ſurveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpoſe. (6w)

## To the PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen in Meſſrs. BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Wincheſter, an anonymous advertiſement, relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical hiſtory of America which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of ſaid work will be prepared with all poſſible diſpatch, by Meſſrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.——We, the underwritten, fully ſenſible of the reſpect due to the public and anxious leſt our characters ſhould be brought in queſtion, do affirm that we are in poſſeſſion of no ſuch manuſcript, and that ſaid advertiſement has been publiſhed without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous adverſer ſhall give his name to the public, we ſhall probably be more explicit on the ſubject; at preſent we content ourſelves with ſaying, that it muſt be the dark production of ſome ſcribbling adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conſpicuous place for this our adverſiſement, which, whilſt it cautions the public againſt the artifices of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honeſt authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

## AN ANCHOR

*Was taken up on Tueſday laſt at* CITY POINT,

SUPPOSED to weigh from 3 to 400 weight. It appears to have been lying there for ſome time. Any perſon who has loſt ſuch a one, and proving the ſame may have it on paying charges, by applying to Captain VENTUS, at Portſmouth. (3)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

☞ I do hereby give notice that I intend to petition the next Aſſembly to inveſt in me a fee ſimple eſtate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis Weſt, now reſides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, Auguſt 28, 1788

## Notice is hereby Given

TO all thoſe indebted the eſtate of THOMAS HOOPER, deceaſed, of Hanover county, to bring in their claims, that a ſettlement may take place as ſoon as poſſible. Alſo thoſe indebted thereto, to call and diſcharge their accounts. At the ſame time the Executor and Executrix ſolicits their creditors for a ſettlement, that lawſuits may be avoided.

UNITY HOOPER, Executrix.
EDMUND HOOPER, Executor.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer river, a 8 year old red STEER, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and crop and hole in the right, half his tail white, and ſome white under his belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

TAKEN up in Amherſt county, a black MARE, about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P, a hanging main and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, 11 paces naturaly. Appraiſed to 30s

DANIEL TUCKER.

Hanover, September 18 1788

TAKEN up in Henrico county a dark bay MARE, about 8 years old, long mane and tail, has a remarkable fine head and neck trots and gallops, no brand a few ſmall ſaddle ſpots, and a few white hairs in her forehead. Appraiſed to £. 8.

BENJAMIN FUSSELL.

# POETRY.

*The diſtreſs which the inhabitants of Guinea experience at the loſs of their children which are ſtolen from them by the perſons employed in the barbarous traffic, is, perhaps, more thoroughly felt than deſcribed. But as it is a ſubject to which every perſon has not attended, the following is an attempt to repreſent the anguiſh of a mother, whoſe ſon and daughter were taken from her by a ſhip's crew belonging to a country where the GOD of JUSTICE and MERCY is owned and worſhipped.*

"HELP! Oh, help! thou GOD of Chriſtians!
Save a mother from deſpair,—
Cruel White men ſteal my children,
GOD of Chriſtians! hear my prayer.

From my arms by force th y rended,
Sailors drag them to the ſea—
Yonder ſhip at anchor riding,
Swift will carry them away.

There my ſon lies, pale and bleeding;
Faſt with thongs his hands are bound,
See the tyrants how they ſcourge him,
See his ſides a reeking wound.

See his little ſiſter by him,
Quaking, trembling, how ſhe lies!
Drops of blood her face beſprinkle,
Tears of anguiſh fill her eyes.

Now they tear her brother from her;
Down below the deck he's thrown;
Stiff with bearing—through fear, ſilent,
Save a ſingle death-like groan.

Hear the little daughter beging,
Take me White-men for your own;
Spare! Oh! ſpare my darling brother!
He's my mother's only ſon.

See upon the ſhore ſhe's raving:
Down ſhe falls upon the ſand —
Now ſhe tears her fleſh with madneſs,
Now ſhe prays with lifted hands.

I am young, and ſtrong, and hardy,
He's a ſick and feeble boy—
Take me, whip me, chain me, ſtarve me,
All my life I'll toil with joy.

Chriſtians, who's the GOD you worſhip!
Is he cruel, fierce—or good?
Does he take delight in mercy,
Or in ſpilling human blood?

Ah! my poor diſtracted mother!
Hear her ſcream upon the ſhore"—
Down the ſavage Captain ſtruck her,
Lifeleſs on the veſſel's floor.

Up his ſails he quickly hoiſted,
To the ocean bent his way—
Headlong plung'd the raving mother
From a high rock in the ſea.

*From the London MAGAZINE.*

The underwritten letter was received from a lady whoſe veracity can be depended on.

SIR,

A POOR woman near Hungerford, had laboured many years under a moſt inveterate cancer in her breaſt. A gentleman in that neighbourhood told her, if ſhe would uſe TOADS as directed, they would cure her. Agreeable to his order ſhe applied toads, tied up in muſlin bags, to eight holes in her breaſt, which ſucked amazingly. The toads faſtened eagerly like leeches.—When they had ſucked themſelves full, they dropped off in agonies, terrible to behold. I do not hear they gave any pain, but, on the contrary, her pains abated from the firſt application. She repeated this till ſhe had demoliſhed 120 toads. By which time the wounds were healed, and her breaſt was of the uſual ſize. She has been well ever ſince.

The toads were applied every night. The better ſhe grew, the longer they lived, and the longer they ſucked. The woman, full of gratitude, went to a poor man at Lambourne, in Wiltſhire, who had long gone double with a cancer in his back. Mr. H—y was there laſt week, and ſays the man is abſolutely cured.—During the woman's attendance on him, ſhe was ſent for to a phyſician's wife, at Calne, in the ſame county. But, to her honour be it ſpoken, ſhe would not leave the poor man till he was quite cured.—She is now with the phyſician's wife. I ſaw two letters, with every minute circumſtance, wrote by Dr. B.'s lady, who is at Mrs. ——, near Hungerford, and not far from the poor woman's pariſh. This lady conſtantly attended her till the cure was compleated. This is a copy of a letter from a lady whoſe veracity cannot be doubted. Names are needleſs.

M. M.


# THOMAS BREND,

*Bookbinder & Stationer,*

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furniſhed with compleat ſets of account books made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any ſort or ſize. He has juſt come to hand a collection of books on various ſubjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any Engliſh books of the ſame ſize. Among them

## POEMS,

*In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings, handſomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy ſold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)*

CHIEFLY IN THE

## SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

*The celebrated* AYRSHIRE *ploughman*

The peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and ſome other States, viz *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Rum. Deſpondency, an Ode, &c. &c* which have been univerſally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"Theſe poems are chiefly in the comic ſtrain. Some "are of the deſcriptive caſt; particularly *Hallow e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that ſtill are practiſed in the country at that ſeaſon. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac ſtrain, among "which claſs the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouſe, on turning up her neſt with "the plough, in Nov 1785—and thoſe to a mountain daiſy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In theſe we meet with a ſtrain of "that delicate tenderneſs, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deſhouliers ſo peculiarly intereſting.

"His ſimple ſtrain, artleſs and unadorned, ſeem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart "They are always nervous, ſometimes inelegant, of "ten natural, ſimple and ſublime; yet his verſes are "ſometimes ſtruck off with a delicacy, and artleſs "ſimplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakeſpear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

THE

## AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be ſupplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a ſhort notice. Caſh is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

## TREASURY OFFICE,

AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of intereſt on the military debt, will be divided among the holders of *thoſe warrants for the ſixth years intereſt on military certificates*, which ſhall be brought into this office to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the fourteenth day of October next, as the law directs.

*J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.*

## Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceaſed, formerly lived in York county,

*The 10th day of October next,*

*Twelve ſlaves, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,*

Belonging to the eſtate of the above deceaſed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

*RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r*

## For London,

*THE SHIP*

## THOMAS,

ELI VICKEREY, Maſter.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail by the firſt of October; will take in freight on liberty of conſignment at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. Apply to Meſſrs. Stott and Donaldſon, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolſon, in Richmond; or the ſubſcriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788.

## THE VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

To be run at the BOLLING-GREEN,

WILL commence on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, and it is expected that the members of the club will meet the day before the races begins, in order to ſettle ſome matters of importance to them. There will be ſeveral days racing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever ſeen in this country, as a conſiderable number of the firſt horſes are now in training for them, and the beſt rules and regulations will be ſtrictly obſerved.

Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a diſtance, for which purpoſe ſeveral very good houſes (convenient to the race field) will be opened.

JOHN HOOMES, Secretary to the Club.

Bolling-Green, Auguſt 26, 1788.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet ſix inches high, one hind foot white, neither docked or branded. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

## Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

## M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.